The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1739

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28. 174[1].

IT is a Truth which has ſtruck more Obſervers than have cared to ſpeak of it, that few great Families, where there are many Servants and numerous Dependants, want a Species of troubleſome Creatures, call'd *Buſy bodies*. Where the Heads of a Family are ſo weak as to afford Encouragement to theſe *Earwigs*, and ſhew a Propenſity to liſten to their retail their Market Intelligence, and what Servants ſay of each other behind Backs; Peace is baniſhed, and Confuſion takes up her Station there. When theſe *Spitters* of *foul Reports* can have Acceſs into the *outer* Rooms, the Miſchiefs tho' not ſo great as yet, yet make an Appearance formidable enough. However wiſe, how honeſt, how frugal, ſoever the Management in the Family may be, yet the Lovers of Diſcord will never want Pretences for bringing it about. Their Firmneſs and becoming *Magnanimity* of their Lord Paramount, where they dare, called *Obſtinacy* and *Prejudice*, and Favour of ſuch as have been long about him. Neceſſary Acts of Indulgence towards ſuch as have ſhewn a *Sincere Zeal* for the Intereſts of the Family, are ſtiled *Extravagance* and *needleſs Expence*. If any proper *Reform* be made, even in a trivial Article, they will be cenſured as *Narrowneſs of Mind*; if, on the other Hand, a little *Magnificence* more than uſual be indulged on any particular Occaſion, immediately it is whiſper'd, that it was to anſwer *ſome Deſign*; and in a Month or two a formal Story is circulated, of which they whom it *moſt* concerns know *leaſt*. If *Law-ſuits* are talk'd upon, and my Lord converſes much with Gentlemen of that Profeſſion, it is made a Demonſtration of a *litigious* Temper; and that *Law is a bottomleſs Pit*, the Aphoriſm of all who are out of Humour: If my Lord is adviſed to *avoid* Differences with his Neighbours, and to refer ſuch Diſputes to *Arbitration*, paſt doubt, he is *betray'd*, and a *poorer Spirit* there never was in Nature. Thus, go which way you will, they can prove the Road crooked, and *Suſpicion* tell you you came this Way.

This, among many others is an Evil bred by Proſperity; for in poorer Houſes you ſeldom meet with Vermin. While a Man in the Infancy of his Affairs ſtruggles with a Multitude of Difficulties, exerts *Labour* to overcome ſome, *Diligence* to ſubdue others, and *Patience* to ſupport againſt all; he is beloved with general Benevolence; and if his Induſtry is not aſſiſted, at leaſt it is *encourag'd*, by the Praiſes every one beſtows. But when theſe Obſtacles are ſurmounted, and the Man hopes that *Reſt* is to ſucceed, he finds a new Scene of Trouble, bred by that very Cauſe from which he expected Peace. His *Succeſs* in his Deſigns enables him to enlarge his Sphere of Action; his *Circumſtances* engage him to encreaſe his Dependents; and the very Force of his *Genius*, encourag'd by Proſperity to exert itſelf, begets thoſe Miſchiefs which render even his *elevated Condition* uneaſy. *Envy* appears againſt him in the moſt innocent, the moſt laudable of his Undertakings; *Malice* miſinterprets his very Looks and Words; thoſe who dwell under his Roof malign *Him*, and perplex *Him* with their Stories. But what of all this? Shall we decline all our Hopes, becauſe when we arrive there where we wiſhed to be, we muſt endure ſome diſagreeable Senſations? Shall we reſide in a Moraſs at the Foot of the Hill, becauſe the Air ſometimes blows ſharp at the Top? No, no; tho' we come thither we ſhall find Fences againſt all the Inconveniencies, and as the Day brings Sorrows with it, ſo, by the ſame Providence, it brings alſo Reaſon may conſole Men, if they can diſcover and uſe it.

We muſt be ourſelves the Inſtruments of our own Misfortunes. Nothing from *without* can hurt us, unleſs we are honeſt and true to our ſelves *within*. To reject *Grandeur* from all attending *Inconveniencies* is not in the Power of Wiſdom or Authority, as the Ancients have juſtly and elegantly obſerved; but ſtill, the Cares of a *High* are more tolerable, as well as more honourable, than thoſe of a *Low State*.

The Champion who ſhould think of extirpating the Race of *Buſy bodies*, might juſtly compare himſelf to Hercules in point of Labour, for theſe *Sons of Earth* are of no Number; but in Succeſs he would certainly fall ſhort, tho' his Valour and Diligence were ever ſo great. He might as well think of curing *Africa* of Snakes, or the *Weſt-Indies* of Inſects. All Conditions have their Curſes, as all Climates have their Plagues. If Water abound, there will be Gnats; and if Sand, Musketoes: But it is the warm Weather breeds them, and no Creature in his Senſes would, to be rid of them, renounce Sunſhine. There is this Diſtinction between Human and Brute Tormentors, that it is we who lend the former Stings, whereas the latter have theirs from Nature; which is a Difference ſo very much in our Favour, that it almoſt quite alters the Caſe. Thoſe who open their Ears to invidious Whiſpers, by that means conſent never to be quiet, or to have a ſingle Perſon in the World of whom to have a perfect good Opinion. Such as are ſtung with every Dart of *Calumny*, may be ſaid to whip themſelves with *Nettles*: The Weed is mean, and contemptible in itſelf, and affects none but thoſe who handle it. *Innocence* is an Armour too ſtrong for ſuch petty Aſſaults to prejudice it, and *Safety* ought to inſpire *Courage*. The credulous *Vulgar*, indeed, hearken with Pleaſure to the *Trumpetters* of *Falſe Tales*; the Itch of *Curioſity* is ever amongſt them, and he who will but *abuſe* their *Superiars* ſhall be as welcome as a Mountebank, and for the ſame Reaſon; becauſe he *proſtitutes* his Parts to *attract* their Praiſe. Theſe Things are all *Natural*, tho' the World *wonders* at them. Every Age has felt theſe Grievances, and yet they are unreformed.

We read of a certain *Roman* Hero, if I remember right *P. Æmilius* Conqueror of *Macedon*, that having ſoon after his Triumph great Loſſes in his Family, ſaid, 'He hoped Providence, which had dealt ſo hardly in 'his private Concerns, would conſole him by ſparing 'the Publick.' This was truly noble, as I dare ſay it was perfectly ſincere. Every true Friend to his Country will imitate him in thinking at leaſt, if not in ſaying the ſame. Private Misfortunes were ever held far inferior to publick Calamities. But ſuch an odd Set of Mortals are our modern Patriots, that being thoroughly ſenſible of what ill Conſequence *Buſy-bodies*, *Pickthanks*, and *Story-tellers* are wherever they come, they very kindly recommend to the Publick, and after a thouſand Declamations againſt *Informers*, write expreſly in favour of *Spies of State*. I proteſt, if I had not too much Philoſophy to be alarmed at what the Vulgar call *Prodigies*, I ſhould think the *Graftſman*'s Demand for *Lions* an Omen of ſomewhat very extraordinary. How ſuch a Propoſal either in Jeſt or earneſt, had it come from another Quarter, would have been treated I need not ſay. But if once the People can be brought to reliſh ſuch Abſurdities as ſome of their great Friends ſeem inclin'd to puſh upon them, I ſhall not be ſurprized to hear of ſetting up the *Star Chamber* to protect *Liberty*, or an Exhortation to *rebel* in teſtimony of *loyal Principles*.

Methinks I hear *Caleb*'s Correſpondent ſay with a Sneer, *He thinks we are really in earneſt!* Indeed Sir, I do. The Propoſal is ſo wicked, that I am ſure you are not in Jeſt. I will firſt ſhew this Notion of mine to be probable by Argument, and then by Inſtances I will ſhew it to be a Fact. For many Years paſt you have dealt, I mean as a *Faction*, in *Inuendo* and *Suggeſtion*. By degrees you have tired all the World, and now you no ſooner ſet up a new Clamour, but all the Town cries out *Proof, Proof, bring us Proof*. In order to *ſtop their* Mouths, you fell on this Project of *opening* the Mouths of *Lions*. You knew well enough, that in a fair, legal Way, your Chiefs could do nothing; but if your Billets could reach the Royal Hands without betraying thoſe from whom they came, no doubt you would play the old Patriot Scheme in King *William*'s time, and to ſave real Traitors, palm your own Plots upon Privy Counſellors. In ſober Sadneſs, this Sham is too groſs to paſs. Be content with what's in your Power, bubble the Mob of all Parties, employ the Outcaſts of every learned Society to ſtir up Sedition, and ſneer at all you ought to hold ſacred. But as to other Canals of Intelligence, ne'er dream of them, or if you will needs imitate the Lion's Head which was once at *Button*'s, ſet up the *gaping Crocodile* over the Way, and bid your *Darby Captain* clap a Letter-box under each Head of his *Hydra*, that all the Scribblers of *Billingſgate* may correſpond with their *Bear garden* Chief.

Whoever has adverted to the Conduct of the *Craftſman* and *Common Senſe* for ſome Months paſt, muſt needs obſerve that they play in Concert, and are exactly Treble and Baſe. To-day 'Squire *Caleb* recommends *Lying* a little by way of Information; and the honeſt Patriot of *White friers* charges the Adminiſtration with an Inundation of Crimes. In the firſt place, they are influenced by *French* Councils; nothing's more certain, for ſomebody wrote a Book about it. Beſides, as a full Proof of this, a Proof that none but Miniſterial Sycophants can be blind to, this blundering Miniſtry have ſet out ſuch Fleets as have frighted even their Friends the *French* out of their Wits. But then comes the *ſecond*, which is in truth a weighty Suggeſtion: The Miniſtry, after a vaſt Expence to the Nation, in repairing Ships, victualling them, providing Ammunition, and preſſing Seamen, never thought of the moſt material thing, but loſt, as a body may ſay, a Sheep for a Halfpenny-worth of Tar, —they neither bought nor preſs'd a fair Wind.—Yet they're unimpeached ſtill.——— Moreover they had not the Precaution to bind Providence in Sureties not to let a Ship go from *France*.—— Nay, what is ſtill more inexcuſable, when their own Fleet had been long detained by croſs Weather, they did not at laſt, when the *French* were gone, ſend them to *America* till they had freſh Proviſions and other Stores, tho' the Nation's fighting Stomach was up all the while.——— Add to this, that by Calculation and Computation, (which is as much as to ſay, Bate me here, and add a little there) it is as plain as a Pike ſtaff, that if Admiral *Vernon* be not beaten, or *Jamaica* loſt, we have gueſs'd wrong.—Yet nevertheleſs, whether this comes to paſs or not, the Miniſtry is to blame for giving us Ground to gueſs; and therefore, be this what it will, a War in the *Weſt Indies*, or a *Theatre War*; a War in defence of Trade, or the *Outſide* of a War; ſtill the Adminiſtration is blameable, and we, the good Allies of Mr. *Common Senſe*, the only intelligent, well-meaning Men in the Kingdom.——— *Caleb*'s Correſpondent no doubt was quite ignorant that theſe probable Suggeſtions would appear the ſame Day with his Apology for ſtabbing Statesmen in the dark!

Againſt ſuch bold, ſuch vigorous, ſuch well-concerted Attacks as theſe, what Miniſtry can hold out? If Wit, Humour, Argument could do nothing, let us have Recourſe again to *Durham-yard Committees*, and *Informing*. In ſuch a Cauſe as this of the *Patriots*, there muſt be no boggling. If a little Teſtimony be wanting, it muſt be had. O! for the *Dunkirk Blades* again, who would have ſworn a *Fiſh-Bark* a *Firſt-Rate*, if they could have been believed; were they but here now, they might ſwear ſomething, and between *brazen Throats* and *Lions Mouths* who knows what might be done? Thus rave the *dejected Grumbletonians*, now at the laſt Gaſp, and beyond the Reach even of their *Northern* Friends, with all their Skill in Herbs and Charms, to ſave them. In ſhort, the bawling Virago the *Oppoſition* is going to give up the Ghoſt. There is nothing wanting but Capt. *Vinegar* to hold her in his Arms, the *Craftſman* to make her *Will*, and *Common-Senſe* to give her *Abſolution*.

R. FREEMAN.

P. S. The Letter from *White's Chocolate-houſe* ſhall be inſerted the firſt Opportunity.

Havre de Grace, Jan. 18. N. S.

THE Maſter of a Ship arrived in two Months from Martineco ſays, the Marquis d'Antin arrived there with his Squadron the 21ſt of October laſt, and on the 1ſt of November following ſailed with ten Men of War as 'twas ſuppoſed for Carthagena, to take the Galleons under his Convoy and bring them to Europe.

Nantes, Jan. 13. A Ship arrrived Yeſterday from Martineco, the Maſter of which ſays, that on the 28th of October the Marquis d'Antin cauſed an Embargo to be laid on all Shipping in that Harbour, which laſted till the 6th of November, (viz. five Days after he put to Sea again) that no Ship might follow him to obſerve what Courſe he ſteer'd.

Barbados, Oct. 27. We are not a little alarm'd here by the certain Accounts we have of 18 French Capital Ships now at Martineco, and 40 Sloops ready to embark 4600 Marines which they have raiſed in that Iſland: This ſome think is an Armament to be ready on the breaking out of a War which is ſoon expected with England, and to attack ours, or ſome of the Leeward Iſlands. Whatever be the Deſign, we hear 'tis not to be declar'd till the 9th of next Month, at which time they are to break open certain Packets that have been ſent to them, and then to purſue the Directions immediately. We have diſpatched a Sloop to Admiral Vernon, and another to General Matthews Governor of the Leeward Iſlands.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Jan. 26. Arrived a Dutch Dogger from Rotterdam for London: 'Who has been blown away 'by contrary Winds as far as Plymouth. Several 'others are arriv'd, but it blows so hard the Boats can't 'go off.' Wind W. S. W.

Deal, Jan. 26. Wind W. S. W. His Majesty's Ship the Scarborough, with all the outward-bound Ships as per Yesterday remain in the Downs. Came down since last Post, the Elizabeth, Howard, for Liverpool. Arrived the Elizabeth, Clements, from Virginia; and the Prosperity, Armstrong, from Santa Crux in South Barbary.

Gravesend, Jan. 27. Passed by the London, Fowler, from Newfoundland; the Ethelred and Ann, Ball; and the Mary, Mallzard, from Virginia.

LONDON, January 28.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Jan. 24. About seven a-Clock this Evening the Right Rev. Dr. Secker, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Rector of St. James Westminster, performed the Ceremony of Baptizing, by the Name of Elizabeth-Carolina, the young Princess, second Daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; The Godfather was the Marquess of Anspach, represented by the Right Hon. the Lord Baltimore; and the Godmothers were the Queen of Denmark, and the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, represented by the Right Hon. the Lady Viscountess Irwin, and the Lady of Lord Archibald Hamilton. His Royal Highness the Prince was present, as was her Royal Highness, sitting on a Bed of State, the Lords and Ladies of their Bedchamber attending.

The Joseph and Elizabeth, Williams, from London for Bridgwater with Corn and Groceries, was founder'd 14 Leagues from St. Ives, the Crew saved by a London Coaster.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Andrew Stuart to his Mother in Dublin.

"Yours I receiv'd by the Way of London. I have, since the War began, been Captain of a Privateer, call'd the Revenge Snow, mounted with 30 Guns, and 90 Men: In my first Out-set I had good Fortune, I took nine Prizes; but at my coming home I met with two Spanish Privateers, which were fitted out by Don Blas de Lezo, the Spanish General: There were of the Spaniards 480 Men, and their Cannon thrice superior to mine: I fought them ten Hours, and took one, and burned the other. I lost of my Men 32, and the Spaniards 300; all my People wounded, myself shot thro' the Thigh, and thro' the Left Arm, but thank God I am as well as ever. I am now on board his Majesty's Ship the Burford, in Admiral Vernon's Fleet, cruizing off Hispaniola; and do design to go to England with him, from thence I shall go home to see you, &c.

Andrew Stewart.

Dated on board the Burford Man of War, October 30, 1740."

Last Sunday Morning died at Chirk Castle in Denbighshire the Lady of John Myddelton, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Denbigh.

The Hon. Philip York, Esq, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, has appointed Counsellor Idle Secretary of the Presentations to the Lord Chancellor, to be Deputy-Teller in his Office, in the room of John Lawton, Esq; deceased; a Place of 800 l. per annum.

Last Week died in an advanced Age, at his House in Orchard-street, Westminster, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Knt. who was Vice-Admiral of the Red in the Reign of Queen Anne, and for his great Valour and Conduct was allow'd by the Government 600 l. per Annum, during his Life. He was Son of Sir Palmes Fairbone, Knt. formerly Governor of Tangier, and in the Execution of which Command he was mortally wounded by a Shot from the Moors, at the besieging that Town in the Year 1680.

Yesterday Morning died Mr. Baker, one of the Clerks belonging to the London Assurance Company.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning		Evening
	06	24	06 47

Bank Stock 140 3-4ths. India Nothing done. South Sea 101 7-8ths to 102. Old Annuity 111 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 109 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 98 1-half to 99 1-half. Five per Cent ditto 74 1-half. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 6 s. to 7 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 3 l. 4 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 110.

This Day is publish'd,

A Second Letter to a Member of Parliament, concerning the present State of Affairs.

Wherein all that has been written against the former is fully refuted, and the Positions therein laid down with respect to the Right of Instructing Members, &c. are further explain'd and supported from Reason, Law, and History.

Inertis est nescire quod sibi liceat.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Paternoster-Row.

This Day is Published,

AN Account of DENMARK, as it was in the Year 1692. An Account of SWEDEN, as it was in the Year 1688; with several Pieces relating to those Accounts, never before publish'd.

Printed for T. Longman at the Ship in Pater-noster-row.

Where may be had,

FRANCO-GALLIA: or, An Account of the Antient free State of France, and most other Parts of Europe, before the Loss of their Liberties. Written originally in Latin, by the famous Civilian *Francis Hotoman*, in the Year 1574; and translated into English by the Author of the Account of *Denmark*. The Second Edition, with Additions, and a New Preface by the Translator.

This Day is published,

A *New Translation* of JUVENAL'S SATIRES, with Explanatory and Classical Notes, relating to the Laws and Customs of the Grecks and Romans.

Quis iniqua
Tam patiens Urbis, tam Ferreus, ut teneat se? Sat. 1.

Printed for DAN. BROWNE, at the Black Swan without Temple-Bar.

Where may be had, just published,

I. The SATIRES of PERSIUS, translated into English. By THOMAS SHERIDAN, D. D. with Explanatory Notes. The Second Edition. To which is added, An Alphabetical Index.

N.B. Juvenal and Persius may be had bound together.

II. HORACE'S SATIRES, EPISTLES, and ART OF POETRY, translated into English with Notes. By S. DUNSTER, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum. The Fifth Edition. Revised and Corrected, with considerable Improvements, and some Additional Notes.

III. BIOGRAPHIA CLASSICA: The *Lives* and *Characters* of all the CLASSICK AUTHORS. The Grecian and Roman Poets, Historians, Orators, and Biographers. With an Historical and Critical Account of them and their Writings: Illustrating their several Excellencies, and shewing their Defects, from the Judgment and Remarks of the most Celebrated Criticks, both Ancient and Modern. In Two Pocket Volumes. Price Six Shillings.

This Day is Published,

[Price SIX-PENCE]

A *Solemn Form of Adoration, Humiliation, and Prayer*, for the General Fast appointed to be observed on Wednesday the 4th of February. Being a Specimen of a Liturgy shortly to be publish'd, for the Use of such Christian Congregations as approve of Precomposed Forms of Divine Worship, tho' they cannot join in many of those which are by Law establish'd and impos'd. To which is prefix'd, A Short View of those National and Personal Sins which call for Humiliation and Reformation. Among which the Author reckons those Laws which enjoin unnecessary and impracticable Oaths, particularly in our Custom Houses and Universities; which oblige Men to subscribe, and solemnly declare their Assent and Consent to Articles and Creeds of Human Composition they do not believe; which require the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be taken as a Qualification for a Civil Employment; and which take away the Lives of Men for Robbery, and make no Distinction in the Punishment between That and Murder.

Printed for R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry.

P. 18. l. 25. for *Lawful* read *Awful*.

Next Saturday will be published,

(In TWO VOLUMES, Octavo)

A Treatise of DISEASES in general.

Wherein the true Causes, Natures, and Essences of all the principal Diseases incident to the Human Body are mechanically accounted for and explain'd, and their respective Intentions of Cure assigned upon the same Principles.

To which is subjoin'd, A System of Practice, applied to each Disease, and constituted upon the same most legitimate and solid Principles of mechanical Reasoning. The Prescriptions in English. All rendered familiar to every Capacity; and digested (for Method's sake) into Seven Books

With an Appendix, containing a Philosophical Essay on the Nature, Properties, Action, Use and Abuse of Quick-silver. Comprehending likewise, A cursory View of the wonderful Virtues and Properties of Antimony and Steel.

By CHARLES PERRY, M. D.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the Two Temple Gates in Fleet-street; and C. Davis in Paternoster Row; Printers to the Royal Society.

Where may be had, recommended by the late learned Dr. Boerhaave,

Dr. LOBB's Treatise on the Small-Pox, the 2d Edition, corrected, with large Additions.

This Day is Publish'd,

PRECEDENTS in CHANCERY: Being a Collection of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the High Court of Chancery, from the Year 1689 to 1722.

Printed for Tho Woodward, at the Half Moon between the Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

Where may be had,

1. Lord Chief Justice Hale's History of the Pleas of the Crown. Two Volumes, Folio.
2. The Attorney's Practice in the Courts of King's-Bench. By a Gentleman of the Inner-Temple. In 8vo.
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Where may also be had, Great Variety of Law Books, New or Second-Hand.

To Persons of either Sex Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* NERVOUS DECAYS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much in contriving them, to adapt a Medicine, *a Sovereign Elixir*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced in vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments, might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients find all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more; and though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard Living, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Crown in Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

The GRAND SPECIFICK *for Cleansing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.*

A Medicine that hath gain'd so much Credit, for these many Years it has been publish'd, not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Complaints at all hinder'd the just Reputation this first and only Specifick for these Purposes, hath obtain'd, by its most noble Effects, for it doth not only cure such difficult Cases, which no other Medicine can: But in every ordinary Case, one Bottle will do more real Good than four, that are sold by any of the common Pretenders, as has been sufficiently attested by Persons of Worth and Reputation that have found the Effects, and declared it to Mr. Sandwell.

It may be depended on as absolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the Relics of secret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unskilfully prepared Mercurials, Gleets or Weaknesses, thro' tedious or ill managed Cures of the Venereal Disease; or from Self-pollution, immoderate Coition, &c.

Also any Weaknesses of the Vessels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly relieved by it, be they of ever so long standing; which Relief of Ailments are, in Part, discovered by these following Symptoms, viz. Weakness and Pain in the Back, a Sharpness in the Urine, its strong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were floating about in it, and, in some, too frequent Occasion to make Water.

This noble Specifick is also of singular and very extraordinary Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with Ease and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of his own, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an insupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuance of it.

It also strengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner, all Relaxations of the Vessels, confirms the Parts, brings all into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. It is a very pleasant Medicine, and will be found of universal Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reason of its being made publick, and to obviate the Impositions of Pretenders in all the difficult Cases above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in most Cases, is sufficient for a perfect Cure, as you will see by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-shop, the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Poultry.

THE only Way of judging of Party Diſputes is to conſider attentively their Deſigns and Purſuits. For want of doing this, Kings have ſometimes, and the People have often, ſuffered. In Private Life, there are few Men ſo wicked as to glory in a bad Character, but in Publick the Thing

impracticable: Whoever avows a wicked Intention never ſucceed in it; and therefore he who aims at g Evil, acquires a Capacity of doing it by talking . Ambitious Men pretend to Loyalty and Zeal for Service of the Crown, tho', in fact, perhaps, they mean Gratification of their Paſſions, and the promoting r own Intereſts. Men of another Caſt call their en againſt Men in Power, *Patriotiſm*; and their erneſs to make room for themſelves or their Friends, Overflowings of Publick Spirit.

Ve know nothing with greater Certainty, than that have at this inſtant amongſt us a Set of Men who laim to the glorious Name of *Patriots*, and pretend onopolize Publick Spirit. There is another Thing ay know with equal Certainty, and it is this, that ey are not *Patriots* they are *Incendiaries*, and if Spirit be not Publick it is an Evil one. Prudent ons rarely take Men's Words for their own Chaers; and therefore in ſuch a Caſe as this, where our ntry is ſo nearly concern'd, and where the Pretendo Power (for whatever elſe they are, this they are out doubt, muſt unqueſtionably be the beſt Men or worſt, it behoves to take care. Things are very a Criſis; they have brought us to the *Rubicon*, it will be too late to reflect upon this, when we are paſſed.

ur Buſineſs therefore at preſent is carefully to en, whether the State of the Nation be ſuch as they it, and whether there is juſt Ground to believe are truly ſuch Perſons as they repreſent themſelves. either Caſe we are deceiv'd, we are undone. Their ings are numerous, and their Harangues are every e repeated: There is therefore no Difficulty in wing what they ſay of the Kingdom, or what high racters they aſſume on account of their having Couenough to ſay it. But this does not, as ſome of Adzocates give out, afford any Evidence of the h of what they aſſert: No, we are to look for that. true, there is nothing which, on a proper Occaa brave Man will not dare to ſay; but it is as that a Bully will at any time ſay any thing that ſerve his Turn.

o run out into a long Detail of all that theſe People ſaid againſt the Adminiſtration they would over, would take up not this Paper only, but a Ream apers: For as they never trouble themſelves for ſts, and muſt be allow'd to have excellent Inven, ſo their Scandal has been copious beyond Exam. However it may be all reduced, without any tement of its Weight, under theſe Two general ds; *viz.* That Things are ill conducted at Home, that in conſequence thereof we have little Credit or ence abroad. Charges of a higher Nature they d not have brought, otherwiſe to be ſure they d; and as the Charges are high, the Teſtimonies t to be clear: Inſtead of which, if I may be althe Expreſſion, their Charges are clear of Teſtiies: Evidence they have none, and yet ſilent they ot be.

ut to diſſemble nothing; They ſay that what they ge is notorious, that is, the Truth of it is known to y Man; which I am ſure is falſe, becauſe I know uſands who believe the contrary. I ſay farther, it is eaſy to ſhew that both their Charges are ndleſs. I will undertake the Proof of this; and if not make it as clear as any thing of this Nature be made, for each Kind of Truth hath its proper n of Demonſtration; and therefore I ſay, if I do make this as evident as any reaſonable Man can ect, I will be content to be thought as much a Deer as I believe them to be, and conſequently quit Title to Belief: And this without deſiring any thing her to be granted me, than that there may be a d Adminiſtration, and that we are capable of diſing when there is a good one.

f there be any Marks by which a good Adminiſtramay be known, the Three following muſt be of r Number. *Firſt*, When the People in general e no Complaint of Grievances. *Secondly*, When all the Parts of the Conſtitution act properly: And, *Thirdly*, When there is the greateſt probable Reaſon to believe that the Majority of the Nation are ſatisfied. If in Nature there could be no ſuch Thing as a good Adminiſtration, then Changes would be unneceſſary; if there may be good Adminiſtrations they muſt have viſible Signs; and Signs more viſible than thoſe I have mentioned cannot well be.

As to Grievances, if the People felt any, they would legally complain; if, as in the Days of ſome of our ancient Princes, the Crown took more than its own; if great Men, by dint of their Power, ſilenced the Laws; the Mouths of the Many would be opened: If Churchmen acted tyrannically, in ſhort, if there were any kind of Oppreſſion, it could not be hid. We have a Party amongſt us who would gladly take up with the ſmalleſt Grievance, and endeavour to magnify it by a legal Repreſentation. 'Tis no Anſwer to this to alledge, that this Party particularized ſeveral Grievances; there are ſome who murmur againſt Providence, and therefore it is not to be expected that any Government ſhould ſatisfy all. That which we are now under has done more than could well be expected, it has left no Grievances unredreſs'd, the redreſſing of which lay within its Power. This ought to pleaſe all impartial and right judging Men, and as for Folks of another Caſt, it is ſimply impoſſible a good Government ſhould pleaſe them. In ſhort, there are nominal Grievances and there are real ones, the Difference between them in few Words is this, the former can never be made out, and the latter never can be concealed; it is eaſy therefore to judge which are the Grievances of our Times, and what Notice is due to the Clamour made about them.

As to the Vigour of our Conſtitution, it conſiſts in the Sovereign's being ſatisfied with his legal Share of Government, and in each of the States of Parliament enjoying and exerting that Force which according to our Conſtitution they ought to have. That nothing oppreſſive is either felt or feared from the Crown, is allow'd even by thoſe who are for abridging its Authority. That each of the Houſes of Parliament enjoys its Privileges, and particularly that great one of *free Debate*, is too evident to be denied. It will be ſaid, that there is however a Reaſon aſſign'd for this. To which I anſwer, that there never was any thing ſo good, but that ill Men were capable of aſſigning it a bad Cauſe. As to what is now ſai', tho' it is alledg'd againſt the Adminiſtration, nay ſometimes againſt a particular Perſon, yet it is in fact a Charge upon our Conſtitution, ſince it is a Pretence that may be ſet up at any time, and againſt which there is no Shield. Such therefore as can think it reaſonable to believe a Party, againſt the Conſtitution, may think it for their Convenience to change the Government under which they live; but it is to be hoped, that ſuch as have a proper Senſe of the Bleſſings they enjoy under it, will be of another Mind.

That theſe actually are a great Majority of the Nation may be proved two Ways: Firſt, from the preſent State of Publick Credit. People, and eſpecially monied People, never truſt to Governments of which they have no good Opinion; if therefore Publick Credit be high, the Judgment of the moſt thinking Part of the Nation, as the monied Men generally are, muſt be with the Adminiſtration; nay in this reſpect they are very largely truſted, even by the Patriots themſelves, who, in moſt other Reſpects, ſhew at leaſt an equal Concern for their Wealth and the Commonwealth. This therefore is a Sign liable to no Influence, to be acquired by no Corruption. We have known a Patriot Scheme run the Stocks down, but we never heard of their falling on account of any of their Diſappointments. The other Method of judging of the Senſe of the Nation is, from their Choice of Repreſentatives; and of this we ſhall ſay nothing at preſent, becauſe a new one is ſhortly to be made.

If therefore there be any infallible Marks of the Nation's being well govern'd, we are at preſent well govern'd; nor can any Man doubt of it, if he applies this Reaſoning to former Reigns when we were ill governed. Nay he will diſcover this by applying it even to ſome Reigns which are much applauded. Were there no Grievances under Queen *Elizabeth?* Yes ſurely: Some Perſons of high Quality loſt their Lives by Proceedings which would be now thought tyrannical; the Church ſuffer'd deeply in her Revenue; the Nonconformiſts in their Perſons and Properties; the Generality of the People from a Variety of Monopolies. Parliaments were ſo far from enjoying, that they did not claim their Privileges, and if any of their Members were more hardy, they ſuffered for it. The People frequently murmured; nay there were ſome Rebellions; and a Parliament in King *James*'s time reflected on her Adminiſtration, as juſtly liable to Cenſure, and this without the leaſt Intention to compliment her Succeſſor.

I have done with the firſt Part of the Charge, and ſhall very ſpeedily conſider the Second; in the mean time I deſire it may be obſerved, that I write againſt the Party in general, and not againſt particular Perſons; if therefore they bear this Liberty impatiently they betray their own Cauſe, and ſhew that it is not Liberty but ſomething elſe they contend for. We do not ſay a Nation is free becauſe ſome Men are free therein, for then all Nations would be free; but we ſay that a Nation is free when every Man is free, which may be affirmed of our own at preſent, if ſpeaking, writing, and acting with the utmoſt Liberty, be Proofs of Freedom. Thoſe who are angry with this cannot in Reaſon be thought Friends to it, and ought therefore never to be truſted with the Power of reſtraining it, at leaſt by ſuch as deſire to maintain it, Men out of Power can only ſhew their Intention, and this they have already done, even to ſuch a degree as to apologize for *Informers* and an *Inquiſition*.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 22. We are told a Debate is likely to ariſe who ſhall be Heir to the Beggar who lately died at Kirkaldy, who 'tis ſaid left behind him upwards of 200 l. part of which conſiſted of 8000 and odd Bodles; ſo he has now found after his Death, what he never could in his Life, Friends of good Repute.

Extract of a Letter from Kirkwall, Jan. 10.

" The Gentlemen of theſe Iſlands [*Orkneys*] continue aſſiduous in recovering what can be ſaved of the Cargo of the Swediſh Ship lately wreck'd, to the imminent Danger of their Lives from Cold and Fatigue. The Goods are ſo buried in the Sand or interwoven with the Sea-ware, that 'tis with immenſe Labour they are got fiſh'd up. However we reckon they have got on ſhore to the Value of 12,000 l. which if the Goods were not damnified might bring four times that Sum. They have them heap'd up as high as our Peat-ſtacks. All Care is taken to prevent pilfering, or otherwiſe abſtracting; for when a Boat is loaded at N. Ronaldſea. before ſhe ſails the Crew leave with the Admiral and Mr. Fea of Clairſtrum a Receipt containing the whole Particulars. Two of theſe Boats having ſailed thence for the Iſle of Sanda, were ſeveral Days ago carried away to the North by the Rapidity of the ſwelling Tides; ſo that they muſt have been loſt, unleſs they have been carried to Zetland. I know no Perſon aboard theſe Boats, except David next Brother to John Trail of Elſneſs. As we have no Communication with Zetland during the Winter, we can't give you the good News we ſo much wiſh for."

HOME PORTS.

Briſtol, Jan. 26. Since my laſt arrived the Lewis, Wright, from Montſerrat; the Penelope, Barrat, from Antigua (' belonging to London, drove up here by ' Streſs of Weather: She came from Antigua the 24th ' of November laſt, and brings no material News;') and the Fortune, ———, from Lisbon.

Dartmouth, Jan. 25. Since my laſt came in the Eagle, Stolker, of London from Newfoundland: And this Day the St. Vincent, Cotterell, of and for Nantz from Havredegrace. Wind W. and blows hard.

Dover, Jan. 27. Wind N. E. Sailed the St. Patrick, Shea, for Philadelphia; the Canterbury, Santon, for Jamaica; the Anſley, Allen, for Lisbon; and ſeveral Coaſters.

Deal, Jan. 27. Wind N. E. The outward-bound are all ſailed. Remains his Majeſty's Ship the Scarborough. Came down and ſailed thro', the Onſlow, Balchin, for Eaſt-India; the Middleſex, Wood, for Jamaica; the David, Marquant, for Scotland; the Lyon, Lyon; and the Crawford, Harriſon; both for Liverpool.

Graveſend, Jan. 28. Yeſterday paſſed by the Proſperity, Armſtrong, from Santa Cruz; the John and Mary, Wells, from St. Michael's; the Ann and Mary, Ayres, from New-England; the John, Dennis, from Virginia: And this Day, the Charming Philly, Colebatch, from Carolina; the Proſpect, Gray, from Maryland; the Mercury, Clack, the Catherine, Blackſton, the Elizabeth, Clements, and the Elizabeth, Scott, all from Virginia; the Seaflower, Grant, from Boſton; and the Codrington, Boraſton, from Antigua.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Antigua, the Lively, Swift, and the ———, Long, from London.

A:

At Virginia, the Maynard, Reynolds, from London.

In Ireland, the Longford, Feryns, from Montserrat for London.

At Whitehaven, the Love, Knaile, and the Pearl, Atkinson, from Maryland; and the Mary, Bowman, from London.

At Cowes, the St. Piere, Teaux, from Dunkirk for Rochelle.

At Pool, the Durell, Durell, from Lisbon.

LONDON, January 29.

They write from *Petersbourg*, that the Prime Minister Count Munich is in a fair Way of Recovery.

From *Vienna*, That the Prussian Ministers at that Court have Orders to quit that City forthwith, and the Hereditary Dominions in a limited Time; and these Orders were accelerated by the Receipt of very favourable Advices from the Court of Saxony in behalf of the Pragmatick Sanction and the Interests of the Queen of Hungary.

From *Berlin*, That a Paper had been printed there setting forth the Rights of the Brandenbourg Family to the several Duchies to which it pretends in Silesia.

That his Prussian Majesty begins to act as Sovereign in that Country, receiving the Revenues thereof in his own Name, setting up his Arms in place of those of the late Emperor, and causing all Acts to be sealed with the Royal Seal of Prussia; That the Number of his Troops in that Duchy amount to 29,600 Men; That he has caused Declarations to be made to the Parties concerned, that all the Moneys advanced on the Mines of Silesia shall be reimbursed on the Terms agreed upon with the late Emperor; That having block'd up Great Glogaw, the Town of Glignitz with some Difficulty open'd its Gates to his Forces; That being refused several Magazines of Corn at Breslau for ready Money, he had taken them by Force; and, That the Protestants in general were not displeased with the Change, but that the Roman Catholick Nobility and Gentry were retiring with their best Effects.

The Ship mentioned to have been chased ashore on the North Side of Cuba by a Spanish Man of War of 60 Guns, which also was lost, (*as mentioned in our Paper of Tuesday last*) proves to be the Samuel, Crowatt, bound from Jamaica to London.

The Lady of Sir Thomas Frankland one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty lies dangerously ill at his House at the Admiralty Office.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant his Respit for Life to Wm. Dewel, who was half-hang'd some time since at Tyburn for a Rape, &c. at Acton.

The Lord Chief Justice Lee, the Lord Chief Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Page, and Mr. Justice Forteſcue Aland; will not go the Circuits, but attend the Service of the House of Peers.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	07 13	07 43

Bank Stock 140 7-8ths to 3 4ths India Nothing done. South Sea 102 to 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 1-4th to 111. New ditto 109 5-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 99 to 98 3-4ths Seven per Cent. Loan 99 1-half to 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 74 3-4ths Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 7 s. to 6 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. to 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. 2-Million Bank 114. Equivalent 110.

East-India House, January 28, 1740.

THE *Court of Directors of the* United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, *Do hereby give Notice to the Manufacturers of Saltpetre, That they will put up to Sale on Tuesday the 3d of February next, Two Thousand Five Hundred Bags of Saltpetre.*

On Monday, February 9, will be Published, The Third Edition, enlarged with Eleven Maps of Lauenberg and Blancard.

A Complete Body of Ancient Geography, both Sacred and Profane: Exhibiting the various Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, and Commonwealths, throughout the known World; in Fifty-two Maps, selected from the best Authors To which is prefixed, A Copious Introduction to Ancient Geography: Containing an Account of the Origin of Kingdoms, and the various Changes they have undergone. Interspersed with Critical Remarks upon several Ancient and Modern Geographers whose Mistakes are pointed out and corrected. Now first translated from the Latin. By the Learned G. Hornius, Professor of History in the University of Leyden.

Printed at the Hague, 1741: And Sold by T. Osborne, Bookseller, in Gray's-Inn, London.

This Day is Published,
In Two large Volumes in FOLIO.
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At 2 l. 16 s. bound.

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The Whole collected
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With Notes and References by his Son *William Peere Williams*, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; Allowed and approved of by The *Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain*, and all the *Judges*.
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This Day is published,
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Whoever would change a Book of any of the former Editions, may send to Mr. Cook, Bookbinder, at the Bible in Fetter-lane, where 4 s will be allow'd on the great Paper, and 3 s. 6 d. on the small.

BOOKS printed for T. LONGMAN, *at the Ship in Pater-noster-row.*

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2. —— Abridgment of Mr. Boyle's Philosophical Works, in 3 vol. 4to
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N.B. The Third and Fourth Volumes may be had alone.

Last Saturday was Published,
The Fourth Number of a Pamphlet, intituled,
The Publick Register; or Weekly Magazine.
To be continued every Saturday, Price 3 d.
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1. The Remainder of the Essay on Humour. 2. An allegorical Epistle to the Dean of W——. 3. A curious Letter concerning the Project of printing Sound, and rendering Music intelligible to the Deaf. 4. Verses by the Earl of C—— 5. A Translation into modern English of Mr. Pope's Imitation of Chaucer. 6. On Celia dancing. 7. Cotmelia, a Song. 8. Records of Literature, News &c.

And on Saturday next will be published Number V.
Containing
1. A Project for the Benefit of Mankind. 2. The Coppet. 3. A Song. 4 On Jupiter's taking the Shape of Amphitryon. 5 The Advantage of having two Physicians. 6. On Dean Swift's Dinners. 7. Records of Literature, News, &c.

Printed for R. Dodsley at Tully's Head Pall-mall, and sold by T. Cooper in Pater-noster Row; at either of which Place Booksellers Advertisements and Letters to the Author are taken in.

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Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weaknesses *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses, whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio sui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption, which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Dialect, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe, and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets known in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels, and Urinary Passages, whichit almost instantly cures, by restoring to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Confinement, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Disorder of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels to an immense degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, find in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be said in it, and All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Ra——'s Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will presently know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

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